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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT



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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE:

INFO.

SUBJECT

Proposal of Slovene Resistance Group for a Yugoslav Federal State

DIST. 18 February 1947

PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT

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ORIGIN

1. Dr. Miha Krek, chairman of the Slovene National Committee (Slovenski Narodni Odbor or SNO), has proposed a draft of a constitution which the SNO would put up for the consideration of the Yugoslavs in the event that Marshal Tito's government should be overthrown.

- 2. The proposal provides that the future state will be a Yugoslav federation, consisting of the federate states of Croatia, United Slovenia and Serbia; Serbia to have three autonomous provinces Vojvodina, Macedonia and Montenegro. The people of Yugoslavia will decide in a free election whether they desire a kingdom or a republic. Whatever form the new state may have, the internal organization will be modeled after the western democracies and the basic liberties of the Atlantic Charter will be guaranteed.
- 3. The draft has been accepted by the following parties: Slovene People's Party (Slovenska Ljutska Stranka or SIS); Yugoslav National Party (Jugoslavenska Nacionalna Stranka or JNS); Slovene Democratic Party (Slovenska Demokratska Stranka or SDS); People's Democratic Party (Ljutska Demokratska Stranka or IDS in Slovene; Narodna Demokratska Stranka or NDS in Serbo-Croatian); Slovene Radical Party (Slovenska Radikalna Stranka or SRS); the slovene Students Movement (Mlada Jugoslavija or MJ); and the Yugoslav Socialist Party (Socialisticna Stranka Jugolsavije or SSJ).
- 4. A summary of the draft proposal is as follows:
  - (a) The Shief Executive of the new government will be either the King or the President of the Yugoslav Republic.
  - (b) The Turoslav National Assembly of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (ie., the Lower House) will be selected by secret elections according to proportional representation.
  - (c) The Yugoslav Senate (Upper House) will consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the three federate states.
  - (d) Components of the National Covernment:

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- (1) Presidium of the Council of Minister under a President of the Presidium and two Vice-Presidents.
- (2) Foreign Ministry under a Minister and two Under-Secretaries of State.
- (3) Kar Ministry
- (4) Finance Ministry
- (5) Transportation Ministry under an Under-Secretary of State for the Merchant Marine,
- (6) Communications Ministry (Post Office and Telegraph Systems).
- (7) Foreign Trade Ministry
- (e) The Armed Forces of the Yugoslav Federation will be under the supreme command of the Chief of the Executive Branch.
  - (1) The Supreme General Staff will be directly subordinated to the Chief Executive, who will also have the title of Chief of the Supreme General Staff. In this capacity, he will be assisted by two Deputy Chiefs of Staff.
  - (2) Under the jurisdication of the Supreme General Staff will be placed the armed forces of the three federate states, plus an all-Yugoslav navy.
  - (3) The armies of the federate states and the common Navy will come under the Supreme General Steff for training, organization and command.
  - (4) The Yugoslav Far Ministry will exercise administrative and disciplinary control over the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene Armies
  - (5) Slovenes, Serbs and Croats will be called for military service only in the army of their respective states and will perform military service only within the boundaries of their respective states. The language of command for each arm will be that of the respective state.
  - (6) Over-all military planning will be conducted by the General Staff for all Yugoslavia.
  - (7) Regimental flags will bear either the Serb, Croat or Slevene colors with the Yugoslav national colors in the upper-lefthand corner. The Yugoslav Nawy will fly the Yugoslav colors together with the national coat of arms. The coat of arms of the Yugoslav Federal State will be a white engle holding an emblem containing the Serb, Croat and Slovene coats of arms; it will be with or without a crown, depending on whether or not the Yugoslav people have decided in a general plebiscite for or against the monarchy.
  - (8) The exact status of the future Yugolav Air Force is not agreed upon as yet, and no plans have so far been drawn up.

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- (f) The National Bank will be a federal institution with equal powers throughout Yugoslavia; the monetary and postal service will be common throughout the whole country.
- (g) The Three Federate States: In each of the federate states, the Chief of the Executive Branch for the State will be the Chief of the Executive Branch for the Central Government, ie., the King or the President of the Republic. Each State will elect a National Assembly on a proportional representation basis. The State governments will have the following component parts:
  - (1) Presidium of the Government under a President and a vice-President
  - (2) Secretariat for Internal Affairs
  - (3) Secretariat for the Armed Forces
  - (4) Secretariat for Finances
  - (5) Secretariat for Culture, Religion and Physical Training
  - (6) Secretariat for Justice
  - (7) Secretariat for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Power
  - (8) Secretariat for Mining and Forestry
  - (9) Secretariat for Internal Commerce and Industry
  - (10) Secretariat for Agricultural Reform
  - (11) Secretariat for Public Yorks.
  - (12) Secretariat for Reconstruction.

Comment:

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The Slovene proposal, as reported above, fulfills most of the demands of the Serbian National Coalition and is very close to the program of the Croatian Peasant Party. The Slovenes hope that acceptance of their proposal will bring about a general agreement among all the exiled groups. The main difficulty is in getting an agreement between the Croats and the Serbs. The old problem of Croat claims to autonomy within Yugoslavia, known as the "Hrvatska Banovina" (the name for Dr. Vladko Macek's proposel which dates from pre-war days) is being settled by negotiations between exiled Groat and Serb leaders. According to source, Dr. Macek stated to Dr. Krek at a meeting in Parks this year that the old "Hrvatska Banovina" demands of 1939 had been met by the Serbs. It was agreed that Croatia will make certain minor rectifications in Bosnia in favor of Serbia in return for Serbian concessions to Croatia on the Baranja area and the northwest section of Backa, in which Bunjevei Croats have been settled since the 16th Centry. The dispute over the future borders of Croatia and Serbia is, however, only one of the factors holding up a unification of all anti-Tito political grou; s in exile and is a reflection of the old struggle for power between the Serbs and Croats. The exiled Serb leaders are deliberately preventing the formal establishment of a strong unified Yugoslav resistance committee or government at this time, hoping to put off any agreement until they are assured that Serbia will have the largest possible influence in the future Yugoslav federation. Source believes that eventually the Serbs will have to come to terms with the Croats since the latter can threaten to separate completely from Yugoslavia if their demands for "Hrvatska Banovina" are not met. Source believes the present doadlock could be broken by intervention by any one of the great Western Powers.)